



VOL. IV.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1874.

NO. 44

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Irish Presbyterians and Methodists are to hold a joint conference in Dublin. Bishops Whitehouse, McCroskey and Niles have issued a sort of circular as a tribute to the memory of the late Bishop Armitage.

There are more than sixty thousand Protestant churches in the United States, and about three thousand Roman Catholic churches, or one to every twenty.

The Methodist papers report that in various points in Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York a total of over eleven hundred conversions have been witnessed in the last few weeks.

"Church and State" is publishing a series of elaborate editorial articles in which the reasons of Dr. Cummins's secession are discussed in a lenient manner, approximating to approval.

The suggestion of Dr. Anderson that forty thousand Baptists make a present to the Lord of one dollar each, to pay the debt of the Home Mission Society, is meeting with a hearty response, especially in New England.

Three thousand people stood up in the Brooklyn Tabernacle congregation at the close of Mr. Talmage's sermon, when he requested all those who were decided for Christ to rise up. The scene is described as grandly impressive.

The Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D.D., of Philadelphia, has been the pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church of that city a little over forty years. This simple fact, says the Evangelist, is the highest tribute to his fidelity and success.

Seven years ago there were but two native Christians in Angkor, India; now there is a church there with 2,357 members—larger than any other Baptist church in the world, except Mr. Spurgeon's and the First African in Richmond, Virginia.

The Baptists are making progress in Sweden. During 1872 they received by baptism 800 members, making a total for all Sweden of 9,336. 8,684 children are taught in Sunday schools. There are two Baptist churches in Stockholm, one of which numbers 500 members.

Religious services in Columbus, Ohio, led by Revs. John Inskip and McDonald, are in progress day and night, attracting crowds, closely packing the largest audience halls of any church in the city, and showing intense interest in the proceedings.

The Lutheran Almanac, by Kurtz, places the number of ministers in that church, in this country, at 2,332; congregations, 4,346; and 588,639 members, divided among the Synod as follows: General Council, 152,407; Synodical Conference, 202,285; General Synod, 106,517; Southern General Synod, 12,419; Independent Synods, 51,948.

The venerable Rev. Henry Boehm, now in his ninety-ninth year, recently attended the centenary anniversary of the Grove Church, in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, where he officiated as presiding elder in 1813 and 1814, and as pastor in 1824 and 1825. He preached two or three times quite effectively, and performed other ministerial duties.

When Rev. C. L. Thompson, now of Chicago, was called to the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church, Louisville, with a salary of \$5,000, he replied, acknowledging the generous offer, but added by way of declining, "None of these things move me." The Church promptly answered, "We have voted \$500 to move you and your furniture."

The Cumberland Presbyterian have made marked progress in Missouri. In 1820, one Presbytery embraced Western Illinois, the whole of Kansas and Missouri, with four preachers in all that territory. They now have in Missouri three Synods, twelve Presbyteries, and about 18,000 communicants, 160 ordained ministers, 48 licentiates and 44 candidates for the ministry.

A contemporary writes strongly against those unpleasant worshippers in church who cough during the sermon, and worry both minister and flock by their interruptions. It suggests that the preacher stop at intervals of five minutes to allow the congregants to cough or sneeze as they may desire, so that his words may not be inaudible through the ill-considered practices of his hearers.

The work of foreign Christian missions, as carried on by the Presbyterian Church of the United States, shows for the year 1873 most encouraging progress. Eight hundred laborers are in the service of the Presbyterian Board; forty-five missionaries have been sent out during the year. Of the missionaries in foreign fields, some have been in the service forty years; in some cases mission work has descended from parents to children.

The general minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1873, now in press, show that there are 1,564,027 members and probationers of the denomination in the United States, and there are 70 annual conferences, 14 bishops, 22,846 itinerant and local preachers, 14,430 church buildings, valued at \$68,432,580; 4,677 parsonages, valued at \$8,542,554; 18,041 Sunday schools, having 197,180 officers and teachers, with 1,318,603 scholars in attendance. The conference collections, exclusive of salaries, amount to \$1,065,339. The number of deaths among members was unprecedentedly large, 18,900. During the year 490 churches and 192 parsonages were built, an average of over nine churches and four parsonages.

The Virginia Sentinel says that Judge Robert W. Hughes has entered upon the new office in a business like way, which leads it to hope for a very prompt and sensible administration of his duties, and from which it infers the possession of the qualifications necessary for the proper discharge of his duties. The Judge has announced his intention of residing at Norfolk.

General Francis E. Walker, Superintendent of the Ninth Census, is in Washington, having been invited by the Committee on the Centennial Celebration to confer with that committee relative to the proposed taking of a census in 1875.

HOME NEWS.

Pork Packing Statistics.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Daily Commercial Bulletin, of this city, will publish in its issue to-morrow the third annual statement of the packing of the West. The returns from 389 points, and 21 additional estimated, give the total packing of hogs to date, 3,700,000; estimated for the season, 5,525,000. Hogs packed last season are equal to 4,774,000 of last year's average weight; the estimated decrease in average weight is ten per cent, showing a decrease of 175,000,000 in the aggregate weight; the decrease in production of hams, shoulders and sides is estimated at 18,000,000 pounds, a falling off in yield, estimated at seven pounds per hog, being an aggregate decrease of 46,000,000 pounds, equivalent to 143,000 tierces.

Punishment for Dog Borne.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—Pat Naughton, a locomotive engineer, was convicted in the police court to-day of throwing a live dog into the locomotive furnace and burning him to death. He was fined one hundred dollars and sentenced to the work house for six months. The case was prosecuted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The water is higher than it has been for twenty-five years. Dwellings and farms are inundated.

Michigan Grangers Grappling with the Transportation Question.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Jan. 21.—The State Grangers, who have been in session here for several days, have adopted the report of the Committee on Transportation, which is to the effect that railroads are amenable to State regulations as much as plank and gravel road companies, and that the Legislature has as much right to regulate their charges as to fix turpentine tolls or charge of millers for grinding grain. Accompanying the report of the committee are the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we deprecate any and all attempts to cripple or destroy railroad interests, we would remind them that our interests are identical. We implore them not to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, by taxing us exorbitant rates to enable them to compete with other great trunk lines leading from the West to the East.

Other resolutions deprecate class legislation and declare that public lands should be devoted rigidly to the purpose of actual settlements.

CONGRESSIONAL.

First Session Forty-third Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Among the bills introduced in the House was one pensioning soldiers' widows of the Mexican war; pensioning the widow of James L. Orr, of South Carolina; army survey of ship canal from Lake Michigan to Mississippi near Cairo; by Mr. Mills, of Texas, removing all troops from the Southern States to the border for frontier protection; by Mr. Hays, furnishing army rations to the destitute people of the South.

Tennessee Taking the Lead.

Says the Pittsburgh Commercial: Of all the distinctively Southern States, Tennessee would appear to be making the most rapid and thorough progress in the essential elements of enduring prosperity and greatness. It has the best school system of all the Southern States, and provision is made whereby every child between six and sixteen years of age can have at least five months' schooling each year, while the educational advantages for all are much better than they were for white children before the war. The foundations of Vanderbilt's Institution have already been laid at Nashville; and the State is erecting capacious and comfortable asylums for the blind and dumb. Life was never more secure in Tennessee than now, and public sentiment throughout the State has made great progress for the better. At the close of the war Tennessee accepted the situation in good faith, conforming itself with energy to the discharge of its new opportunities. Providence helps those who help themselves. Let the impoverished Southern neighbors of Tennessee heed and profit by the lesson.

The Royal Wedding.

A St. Petersburg correspondent tells how it was proposed to celebrate the nuptials between the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Maria.

If all goes well, the nuptials, on the 23d of January, in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, there will be two marriage ceremonies, one in conformity with the custom of the Eastern Church, and one according to that of the Anglican. The Russian ceremony, which is very long, will probably not take less than two hours; when that is over, the august pair will pass from the Russian Church to Alexander Hall, close by, where the shorter ceremony will be performed by Dean Stanley, assisted by Rev. Arthur S. Thompson, the resident clergyman, who was formerly a pupil of the Dean, at Oxford. The two ceremonies will take place under one roof, and the interval between them will be as short as possible, two conditions on which, I believe, the clergy usually insist on these occasions. The Russian service commences at one P. M. When the solemnization, according to both rites, is over, a short time will be allowed for repose, and the imperial family will return to the State apartments at 4 o'clock, the hour appointed for the wedding banquet.

The whole number of granges organized in the United States up to December 1 was 8,835, with a membership of 602,695. These numbers have been materially added to since that date, as the organization of new granges was never so active as at present. It would be a very low estimate to put the number of granges now organized at 10,000, and the members at 1,000,000.

ENGLAND---RUSSIA.

A Royal Wedding, Uniting Two Dynasties.

Rejoicings Throughout England.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Flags are displayed from all public and many private buildings, in honor of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh. Windsor Castle, the residence of the Prince of Wales at Sandringham and other buildings occupied by the royal family are profusely decorated with bunting. Throughout the entire country bells are ringing in honor of the nuptials, and the marriage services are being celebrated in the English churches.

The Festivities at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Maria was solemnized at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The day was observed as a holiday, and since early this morning, at which time salutes were fired, the streets have been crowded with people. Festivities in honor of the event will continue several days. The city is gayly decorated, and it will be illuminated to-night, Saturday night and Sunday night.

On Monday a grand military review will take place, in front of the Winter Palace. The troops participating will consist of forty-one battalions of infantry, thirty-seven squadrons of cavalry and an artillery force of one hundred and forty guns. The weather is delightful and sleighing is splendid.

The Alliance of Dynasties.

Time and space, and surely a time-honored rule and fixed idea, seem to melt away when a British Prince is crossing Europe to bring back a Russian bride. But a few years ago a visit to China, or to Fairy-land, or to the Great Mogul, for a similar purpose, would have been as credible. That one family, not in the foremost rank, now possessing what Germany has left it of the Cimarron Peninsula, should ally unto itself and form into one family group, England, All the Russias and Greece, was strange enough, but it seemed only a succession of happy incidents, having a certain dramatic effect rather than a real significance. But the illustrious couple we shall shortly have to welcome home will represent in their immediate parentage the entire length of the Old World from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, from the frozen seas to our own neighbors in the East, and from India to the furthest habitations of the Southern hemisphere.

The First District.

Hon. E. E. Gillenwaters has announced himself a candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District. His card appears in the Herald and Tribune, from which the following is an extract:

In giving my consent to become a candidate for Congress, as I have done, it is probably due to say, that I will, if elected, be as heretofore, a devoted advocate of "equal rights and impartial justice to all," as the foundation of Republican Government and guaranty of the union of the States and prosperity and happiness of the people. Any measure, in conflict with these great principles of Republicanism shall have my disapprobation.

EXPANSION OF THE CURRENCY.

Speech of Senator Brownlow.

On Tuesday last, Jan. 20th, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Sherman, favoring the resumption of specie payments, when Senator Brownlow delivered the remarks following:

MR. BROWNLOW. Mr. President, in the southern and western sections of the country, and especially in Tennessee, there has, and there still remains, much suffering, caused by the want of an adequate supply of money, of any kind, to meet the imperious emergencies of business. Every department of commerce and manufactures, and every material interest of the whole country, and especially of the sections named, have been deeply injured by this deficiency of money.

It is this state of facts which induces me to break my accustomed silence in this body, and to submit my views upon the gravity of the question, and the most promising measures by which safe and general relief may be realized.

I am more inclined to submit a few remarks on this subject recently expressed in certain views recently expressed in the Senate by several gentlemen for whom I entertain great respect, and also, because of the fact that something like a concerted movement has been in progress in several important commercial centers, evidently designed to induce, if not to force, the Government to reduce the amount of currency in circulation and to resort prematurely to a resumption of specie payment. I am distinctly and utterly opposed to reducing the present volume of the currency. I am equally opposed to an immediate resumption of specie payments. Not can I for a moment agree in opinion with those who discount the ability and usefulness of our existing system of banking and currency. On the contrary, I hold that, properly administered, it is not only adequate but largely beneficial in its scope. This system sprang into existence during the late civil war. It originated in the necessities created by that war. Yet it has proved a most effective agency in averting the destruction of the Government itself, in preserving intact this sacred Union of States, and, at length, in opening the way to the renewal of the earlier feelings of brotherhood and unity so rudely destroyed by civil strife, but which are so essential to the happiness of society and to the rapid and general development of the country.

The financial system so happily conceived and projected by the illustrious and lamented late Chief Justice, while at the head of the Treasury, was, perhaps, a closer approximation to perfection than any which history has recorded. It is no reflection upon the comprehensive skill dis-

played in establishing this great financial plan that experience has developed deficiencies in it which wise statesmanship should seek to supply. The financial administration of the Government during the war was one which displayed an amazing wisdom, and which sheds a lustre on the history of that period scarcely, if at all, inferior to that of its political and military departments. Few Americans can be found who question its wisdom or doubt its grand efficiency. Yet it is no disparagement to that system that, with altered conditions of the nation, deficiencies should be disclosed. Among these are the unequal distribution of banking facilities throughout the various States of the Union, and the bestowal of exclusive privileges upon certain classes of our citizens. Let the following comparative facts illustrate the inequality of distribution complained of. With a population of one million and a quarter, Tennessee has a circulation of its national banks of, say, \$5,500,000, or a fraction less than two dollars for each person in the State.

Rhode Island, with a population of less than a quarter of a million—237,353—has a circulation of, say, \$22,900,000—over six times as much as Tennessee—while the population of Tennessee is nearly six times as large as that of Rhode Island—that is, Rhode Island, with one-sixth of the population of Tennessee, has relatively to its population, fifty times more circulation than Tennessee. There are, perhaps, other conditions than mere numbers which would reduce this proportion somewhat, yet it does not require much reasoning or arithmetic to see that the distribution is unequal and unfair.

Free banking has always been a favorite idea with me, and which I may hope yet to see incorporated in our system of finance. But I would by no means favor a return to the system of State banks. Our banking system should be national, and not State. The currency should have equal value in all parts of the country. No man should be obliged, in passing from one State to another, to change his money, perhaps at a loss of 1 or more per cent., into the currency of the State he enters. It would not be the most convenient nor comfortable thing to do, supposing that I leave my home in Tennessee, on my way to Congress, with \$500 in Tennessee bank notes, to have to leave over one train on reaching the Virginia line, and get my money changed into notes of the Virginia banks; if I were bound for New York, to have to do the same thing on reaching Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York.

Without dwelling longer upon these matters at this moment, I take the liberty of inviting the attention of the Senate to a letter which I have recently received from one of the most valuable citizens of Tennessee. It contains a concise and accurate statement of opinions, some of which I have long entertained. The author of this letter has long been known by me. His reputation and character for integrity, patriotism, and for financial experience and skill, give additional value and importance to the views which he enunciates. The letter is as follows:

NASHVILLE, Dec. 2, 1873.
DEAR SIR: "We need about five hundred millions more greenbacks added to our present circulation to enable us to meet the wants of commerce and trade." The foregoing is reported to be the closing paragraph of your letter, Hon. Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis. I am pleased to find that you are alive upon a subject of such vital importance to our growing country. The extensive territory now covered and settling up in the United States makes it necessary for a large increase in bank-paper circulation, or, I would say, legal tenders. I would stipulate for one thousand millions of legal tenders issued by the Government, and supply the banks with them, and require the banks to take up and return all their circulating notes to be canceled, thereby giving the Government the entire control of all the paper circulation in our country, and at the same time require all payments or collections through the various custom houses to be made in legal-tender notes. This policy would at once place gold and legal-tenders on a par value. Such a policy is certainly desirable for the credit and stability of our Government; and it opens the way to specie payments without great embarrassment to the country. It would at once inspire confidence and put a stop to the gold gambling in Wall street, New York, and a large portion of the gold in the treasury might be applied to the liquidation of that amount of our national debt. Who would want gold when the legal-tenders pay all Government dues? Yes, who would want any better money? The bank-holders abroad may be paid in sterling exchange, which is gold to them at Liverpool, London, Paris or elsewhere. You will pardon me for making these suggestions to you, as there will be many opinions and suggestions made in regard to the currency and finance of our country, and as a free American citizen, ranging far on the down-hill of time, I can not conceive it amiss to give you the views of a man now almost seventy-eight years of age. Another advantage the Government will gain in the notes lost by fire and otherwise, which will amount to a great deal in a few years.

Please accept the assurance of the regard of an old friend and brother.
N. HOBSON.
P. S.—The banks in New York should be prohibited from paying interest on deposits. The banks in the South keep a large amount on interest in the New York banks, the use of which should be given to our people. N. HOBSON.

Hon. W. C. Brownlow.

Mr. Hobson has not been misinformed as to my views on this deeply interesting and important subject. I most cordially endorse each of the several propositions set forth in this letter as I have more than once and with more or less of publicity heretofore expressed them. I am utterly at a loss to conceive how any unprejudiced and sound mind can doubt for a moment that the present volume of currency needs enlargement. I agree with Mr. Hobson in regarding the mode of increasing the amount of currency specified by him as by far the most judicious yet propounded. The commercial needs of the country will not be more than supplied by the circulation of \$1,000,000,000 in legal tender notes. To have money in circulation under the authority of the Government, and which money is not recognized by the Government as having all the qualities of a sound and proper circulating medium, seems to me to be a mere sham, an absurdity. Every dollar issued in the name of under the authority of the Gov-

ernment should be receivable in discharge of all governmental dues. Only in this can that commodity which we call money, and which it is alike our policy and duty to make really such, be magnified and made honorable in the view of the commercial world. Only thus can we impart to paper money thus issued the dignity of the Government itself, and inspire proper general confidence as to the ultimate redemption of the whole mass of currency thus put in circulation. In fine, only thus can the notes be made equivalent to gold and silver, and the way be quickly and gradually opened by a safe and easy process to a return to specie payments.

I am fully satisfied that \$1,000,000,000 of legal tender notes, possessing the characteristics and qualities which I have described, would, if equitably distributed, and otherwise administered on sound and correct banking principles, prove of incalculable benefit to the country.

In the State of Tennessee the financial and business situation is most critical. Unless in some way the amount of the circulating medium can be judiciously expanded and fairly distributed the most disastrous results will follow. If instead of expansion of the money circulation in Tennessee contraction were now to be adopted, it would inevitably cause the destruction of thousands of the most enterprising citizens of the State, and it would produce such a general prostration, indeed such a complete overthrow of all the material interests of the State, as cannot be contemplated without the most serious alarm.

The immediate resumption of specie payments would be as cruel and destructive in its effect as would be the confinement of living creatures of any kind in an exhausted receiver. On behalf of those whom I have, in part, the honor to represent in this body, I most earnestly invoke commiserative justice.

It is not my purpose here and now to discuss formally and elaborately the subjects of banks and banking. I cannot altogether agree with the celebrated Mr. Fox, of England, who is reported to have said that "he did not regard political economy as a science," though it is quite surprising, and not a little amusing, to observe the great variety of opinions and theories to which, in overabundant and ingenious minds, the simplest financial propositions sometimes give rise.

I might have recourse to the massive volumes of economic learning on this subject to be found in libraries, and importing them into the body of speech I might thus gain among the shallow and the undiscerning a momentary tribute as profoundly versed in the mysteries of financial science and as a great political economist. But I have no such ambition to gratify, no such purpose to serve. I have only desired, on this occasion, to speak frankly and explicitly the views I hold upon several important questions to which I have referred. Whatever others may think of our paper money systems, whatever sneering, contemptuous allusions may be indulged as to the character of the money put in circulation by our Government or under its authority, as compared with the efficiency of gold and silver money, I have ever regarded it, as I still do, as worthy of all the confidence and commendation which its friends have heretofore been in the habit of bestowing upon it. Originating, as all know it to have done, under the dire necessities of war, and answering so well for so long a period the purpose for which it was created, I can see no good reason for parting with it altogether, nor for weakening its efficacy in the fields of commerce while the consequences engendered by the war are still to a large extent lingering among us.

Based, as our system of currency is, upon the most solid and tested security; backed, as every legal-tender note which can be issued is, by the entire credit and resources of the Government—its Government whose scrupulous fidelity in fulfilling pecuniary engagements has never been seriously questioned—I can not but believe that, with a sound and pure administration of our financial concerns, not the slightest danger is to be apprehended of any considerable depreciation hereafter in the legal-tender notes which it is proposed shall supply our whole currency.

The chief danger in this matter, as it seems to me, stands closely connected with the habitual use of the language of derision and ridicule, so common of late on this subject in the two Houses of Congress and elsewhere.

Public confidence is the sole support of any moneyed system which can be devised. It is, therefore, greatly to be desired that we shall take care not to undermine the only ground upon which our present system of finance and currency can hope to stand.

Let us, then, move forward firmly in the plain pathway of duty, unfettered by the clamors of interested and rapacious parties who hope to profit by disasters which they seek to entail upon the masses of their fellow countrymen by the financial policy which they would have inaugurated. The policy of these money sharks, instead of expanding the currency to meet the demands of trade and commerce, the rapidly growing population of the country, its great extension over an immense area and its unequal activity and enterprise, would, for selfish purposes, suddenly diminish the amount of the circulating medium. By this method, this scheming, rapacious class would seek and secure their own sudden enrichment while wide-spread panic, disaster and bankruptcy would sweep over the whole country.

We are not to legislate with a view to increase the wrongful gains of this already bloated class of men who through the great centers of commerce, and who obviously prefer the increase of their own gains to the prosperity and happiness of that Government which secures to them protection and freedom; but we are to legislate for what will produce the largest amount of material prosperity to the masses of our citizens.

Our action is stagnation, disaster, ruin. Wise and moderate expansion, to bring the volume of the currency to the measure of our needs, is the pathway of safe peace and unobstructed development.